

# PELAJARAN 8

## MINUM KOPI Drinking Coffee

### PERCAKAPAN 8.1

<i>Fauzi:</i>	<i>Mau apa<sup>1</sup> kita<sup>2</sup> sekarang, Eni?</i>	What are we going to do now, Eni?
<i>Eni:</i>	<i>Saya mau ke kantin.</i>	I'm going to the canteen.
	<i>Saya lapar.</i>	I'm hungry.
<i>Fauzi:</i>	<i>Saya juga.</i>	Me too.
<i>Eni:</i>	<i>Mari<sup>3</sup> kita makan<sup>4</sup> sekarang.</i>	Let's go to eat now.

### KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

<i>kantin</i>	canteen	<i>haus</i>	thirsty
<i>warung kopi<sup>5</sup></i>	coffee shop	<i>letih<sup>6</sup></i>	tired
<i>restoran<sup>5</sup></i>	restaurant		
<i>lapar</i>	hungry	<i>makan</i>	to eat
		<i>minum</i>	to drink

### CATATAN

- 8.1.1 *Mau apa* is a conversational way of asking "What are you going to do?" *Mau apa* literally says "Intend what?". Colloquially you can ask *Ngapain?*. To ask what someone is doing now you can also say *Sedang mengapa?*

There are, however, a number of words which may be used to express the meaning "to do." *Apa yang mau kita lakukan sekarang?* [What are we going to carry out now?], *Apa yang mau kita kerjakan sekarang?* [What are we going to work on now?], *Apa yang mau kita selesaikan sekarang?* [What are we going to complete now?], and even *Apa yang mau kita buat sekarang?* [What are we going to do now?] are some examples. Informally you may use the word *bikin* which also means "to do". In Malaysia, "What are we going to do now?" would be most commonly expressed as *Kita mahu buat apa sekarang?*

- 8.1.2 *Kita* is the first person plural inclusive pronoun, translating into English as "we". Indonesian, however, has two pronouns which translate into English as "we". *Kami*, introduced in Lesson 5, is the first person plural exclusive pronoun. The difference between *kami* and *kita* is this. When a speaker uses *kita* he includes the person he is talking to in the "we". When he uses *kami* he excludes the person he is talking to. For

example, if I were to say to you *Kita ada kuliah* [We have a lecture], that means that you and I have a lecture. If, however, I were to say *Kami ada kuliah*, it means that I and someone else have a lecture, but not you.

8.1.3 *Mari* generally means "to come toward the speaker". *Mari sini* means "Come here". Also common is the expression *ke mari* or its alternate, *ke sini*: *Kapan ke mari lagi?* [When will you be coming here again?].

When used as an invitation, however, as in the current dialogue, the meaning of *mari* changes. *Mari kita* means "Let's", or "Come let us". *Ayo* may be used in place of *mari*: *Ayo kita makan* [Let go to eat]. In Jakarta, an alternative form of *ayo*, *yuk*, is commonly used: *Yuk, kita makan*.

8.1.4 *Makan* - It is also possible to use *pergi*: *Mari kita pergi makan sekarang*.

8.1.5 *Warung kopi, restoran* - *Warung kopi* is most commonly *kedai kopi* in Malaysia. *Restoran* may also be expressed as *rumah makan* in Indonesia. A *warung* refers to either a small shop or a stall, and while some *warung* are fairly makeshift, others may be very well built indeed. A *warung* serving meals is referred to as a *warung nasi*. In Malaysia the term *gerai* is used to refer to the more makeshift stalls, although the Indonesian term *warung* is also found.

8.1.6 *Letih* may also be expressed as *lelah*. Very common, although still considered colloquial by many, is *capek*. In Malaysia *penat* would be used in place of *capek*.

## STRUKTUR

8.1.1 *Mau apa kita sekarang? Saya mau ke kantin.*  
IA what we now I IA to canteen

8.1.2 *Saya lapar. Mari kita makan sekarang.*  
I hungry Come we eat now

## LATIHAN

8.1.1 Question: *Mau apa sekarang?*  
Reply: *Saya mau ke kantin.*  
*Saya lapar.*

Student A asks the question as set out in the model. Student B then replies following the model and the English cues.

1. ... go to Fremantle; live there
2. ... enter this restaurant; hungry
3. ... go by the canteen; thirsty
4. ... take a taxi; late
5. ... stop here; tired
6. ... ask the teacher; don't understand
7. ... stop eating; fat
8. ... sit down; already old

9. ... study at a university; smart
10. ... stand on a chair; short

8.1.2 Statement: Mari kita makan sekarang.

Translate the following statements.

1. *Mari kita minum sekarang.*
2. *Mari kita pergi ke Bogor pagi ini.*
3. *Mari kita pakai baju baru kita.*
4. *Mari kita belajar bahasa Prancis sekarang.*
5. *Mari kita naik kereta api.*

8.1.3 Statement: Mari kita makan sekarang.  
Response: *Saya tidak lapar.*

Student A makes a statement following the English cue. Student B then responds in any appropriate manner. New information may be requested by using the structures introduced in Lesson 2.

1. Let's take off our shoes.
2. Let's bring (*bawa*) a book.
3. Let's listen to the radio first.
4. Let's ask our teacher.
5. Let's take a taxi.
6. Let's stop here.
7. Let's study Spanish now.
8. Let's talk to (with) that woman.
9. Let's walk far.
10. Let's drink beer (*bir*).

## PERCAKAPAN 8.2

Eni: Fauzi mau minum apa?

Fauzi: Apa saja<sup>1</sup>.

Eni: Mau kopi?

Fauzi: Ya, kopi susu<sup>2</sup>.

Jangan<sup>3</sup> taruh<sup>4</sup> gula.

Eni: Tadi makan mie?

Fauzi: Saya tidak pesan apa-apa<sup>1</sup> tadi.

Eni: Kita makan mie saja sekarang, ya?

Fauzi: Baik.

What do you want to drink?

Whatever.

Do you want coffee?

Yes, coffee with milk.

Don't put in any sugar.

Did you have mee earlier?

I didn't order anything earlier.

We'll have mee now, ok?

All right.

## KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

*kopi* coffee  
*teh* tea  
*air* water  
*susu* milk

*gula* sugar  
*garam* salt  
*cabe*<sup>5</sup> chilli  
*es*<sup>5</sup> ice

*mie*<sup>5</sup>      mee (Chinese noodles)                      *nasi goreng*<sup>5</sup>      fried rice

### CATATAN

- 8.2.1 *Apa-saja, apa-apa* - *Apa* means "what". When *saja* is added, *apa saja*, it means "whatever". When it is reduplicated, *apa-apa*, it means "anything". There is a distinction in Indonesian which is not immediately evident in English, especially since "whatever" and "anything" may really be used interchangeably. *Apa saja* is more definite. *Apa-apa* is more general. For practical purposes, use *apa saja* in positive utterances: *Saya makan apa saja* [I'll eat anything]; and *apa-apa* in negative utterances: *Saya tidak makan apa-apa* [I didn't eat anything].

This is a pattern that carries through most of the question words: *mana* [where], *mana saja* [wherever, anywhere], *mana-mana* [everywhere];  *kapan* [when], *kapan saja* [whenever, anytime], *kapan-kapan* [sometime]; *siapa* [who], *siapa saja* [whoever], *siapa-siapa* [anyone]. The question pronouns may also occur with *pun* to give the same meaning produced by adding *saja*: *apa pun*, *mana pun*, *kapan pun*, and *siapa pun*.

If you want to say "something", use *sesuatu*: *Saya mau beli sesuatu* [I want to buy something]. To say "someone", use *seorang* (see Dialogue 5.1): *Saya ketemu seorang* [I met someone]. For "somewhere" you can say *suatu tempat*: *Saya pergi ke suatu tempat* [I went to a place], or [I went somewhere].

- 8.2.2 *Kopi susu* - In Indonesia you can get black coffee by ordering *kopi pahit*, and black tea by ordering *teh pahit*. *Pahit* means "bitter". If you want coffee or tea with sugar, but without milk, ask for *kopi manis* or *teh manis*. For coffee or tea without sugar ask for *kopi tawar* or *teh tawar*.

If you want fresh milk (generally sterilised milk) and not the condensed and sweetened variety you will have to ask for *susu segar*. You can also have *kopi tubruk* or *teh tubruk*. This is made by mixing boiling water with the coffee grounds or tea leaves, letting it steep, and then pouring it into cups. You will have to let this settle before drinking.

Coffee and tea in Malaysian coffee shops usually come with condensed sweetened milk. You stir to the lightness or sweetness desired. To say *kopi susu* or *teh susu* is redundant but this may be said for emphasis. If you want coffee or tea without milk, ask for *kopi-O* or *teh-O*. This will have sugar. If you want neither milk nor sugar ask for *kopi-O kosong* or *teh-O kosong*. *O* is a loan word from Hokkien Chinese meaning "black".

- 8.2.3 *Jangan* means "don't" in the current dialogue. It, however, may also mean "not" as in the utterance *Dia suruh saya jangan taruh gula* [She told me not to put in sugar].

To ask someone if they use milk or sugar it is common to use *pakai*: *Pakai susu* or *pakai gula*.

- 8.2.4 *Taruh* means "to put" or "to place" and shares this meaning with *letakkan*. *Letakkan*, however, has the more basic meaning "to position" and is not used for adding ingredients. *Campur* [to mix], more standard and less informal than *taruh*, can be used in place of *taruh* in the current dialogue.

- 8.2.5 *Cabe, es, mie, nasi goreng* - *Cabe* is the conversational pronunciation of *cabai*. An alternative Indonesian term is *lombok*. *Cabai* in the southern part of the Malay peninsula and Singapore is *lada* or *lada merah*. "Black pepper" is *lada hitam*.  
*Es* in Malaysia is *ais* and *mie* is *mi*. *Mie* is the term used in Indonesia in most places outside of Jakarta, whereas in Jakarta you will usually see signs for *bakmi*. *Nasi* means "cooked rice" and *goreng*, "fried". *Goreng* also means "to fry". Uncooked rice, the rice you buy in the shops, is *beras* (see Notes 19.1).

## STRUKTUR

- 8.2.1 *Fauzi mau minum apa? Apa saja. Mau kopi? Ya, kopi*  
 Fauzi IA drink what Whatever Want coffee Yes coffee
- 8.2.2 *susu. Jangan taruh gula. Tadi makan mie? Saya tidak pesan*  
 milk Don't put sugar. Earlier eat mee I no order
- 8.2.3 *apa-apa tadi. Kita makan mie saja sekarang, ya?*  
 anything earlier We eat mee only now yes

## LATIHAN

- 8.2.1 Question: *Fauzi mau minum apa?*  
 Reply: *Kopi.*

Student A asks a question in accordance with the English instructions. Student B then replies in any appropriate manner.

1. Ask someone what she wants to eat.
2. Ask someone what he wants to give to you.
3. Ask someone where he wants to stay.
4. Ask someone what he wants to know.
5. Ask someone where he wants to wait.
6. Ask someone who he wants to talk to.
7. Ask someone who she wants to bring.
8. Ask someone where she put her car keys.
9. Ask someone what clothes he is going to wear.
10. Ask someone who she is going to meet first.

- 8.2.2 Statement: *Saya makan apa saja.*

Translate the following statements.

1. *Saya bicara dengan siapa saja.*
2. *Ke mana saja dia pergi, saya juga pergi.*

Make the following statements.

3. Order anything.
4. Stop anywhere.
5. Wherever my son goes, people like him.

8.2.3 Statement: *Saya tidak makan apa-apa.*

Translate the following statements.

1. *Saya tidak bicara dengan siapa-siapa.*
2. *Saya tidak pergi ke mana-mana.*

Make the following statements.

3. My brother doesn't know anyone here.
4. My teacher isn't good at teaching anything.
5. Nobody stopped.

8.2.4 A. *Mau 1 apa?*  
 B. *2. Jangan taruh 3.*

**Substitutions**

- |        |           |            |         |        |
|--------|-----------|------------|---------|--------|
| 1. eat | 2. coffee | mee        | 3. milk | salt   |
| drink  | tea       | fried rice | sugar   | chilli |
|        | water     |            |         |        |

**PERCAKAPAN 8.3**

<i>Fauzi: Saya mau bayar.</i>	I want to pay.
<i>Berapa harga<sup>1</sup> semuanya<sup>2</sup></i>	How much does everything cost?
<i>Eni: Tidak usah<sup>3</sup>.</i>	That's not necessary.
<i>Biar saya yang traktir<sup>4</sup> kali<sup>5</sup> ini.</i>	Let me treat this time.
<i>Makanan<sup>6</sup> di sini murah sekali<sup>7</sup>.</i>	The food here is really cheap.
<i>Fauzi: Kalau begitu<sup>8</sup>, lain kali saja saya bayar<sup>9</sup>.</i>	If that's the case, next time I'll pay.
<i>Eni: Tidak apa-apa<sup>3</sup>.</i>	It doesn't matter.

**KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN**

<i>makanan</i> food	<i>murah</i> cheap, inexpensive
<i>minuman</i> drinks	<i>mahal</i> expensive

**CATATAN**

- 8.3.1 *Harga* means "price" or "cost". If it is understood from the context of the utterance that price or cost is being talked about, then *harga* may be omitted from the utterance. You can say *Semuanya berapa?* If price is not clearly understood from the context, then *Semuanya berapa* may be interpreted as "How many things in all?".
- 8.3.2 *Semuanya* is composed of two parts: *semua* [all] and *-nya* [it]. It means literally "all of it". To say "all people" or "all those books", just use *semua* before the noun: *semua orang* or *semua buku itu*. Both these structures are drilled in the exercises.
- 8.3.3 *Tidak usah, tidak apa - Tidak usah* means "there is no need to" "it isn't necessary to" or "it doesn't pay for something to be done". This is expressed colloquially as *nggak*

*usah*. *Usah* only means "to need" or "to be necessary" in this context. In other contexts you say *perlu*: *Saya tidak perlu banyak barang* [I don't need many things] or [I don't have to have many things].

*Tidak apa* means "it doesn't matter", "that's all right", "never mind", "no worries", etc. The colloquial form is *nggak apa*. In Malaysia you say *tak apalah*.

- 8.3.4 *Traktir* means "to treat". In Malaysia you say *Biar saya yang belanja kali ini*. *Belanja* means "to spend (money)". Its secondary meaning, however, is "to treat".  
In Indonesia, *belanja* or *berbelanja* means "to go shopping" which is expressed in Malaysia as *beli barang*, literally "to buy things". "To spend money" in Indonesian is *belanjakan uang* or *keluarkan uang*.
- 8.3.5 *Kali* means "time" in the sense of "instance" or "occurrence". It is the word used in expressions such as "one time", "two times", "three times", etc. *Waktu*, (see Dialogue 12.1), means "a period of time" and is used in expressions such as "if you have the time" or "at that time". *Kali ini* means "this time". "Last time", however, is *dulu* which also means "before".
- 8.3.6 *Makanan* consists of the root word *makan* [eat] and the nominal suffix *-an*. With the addition of *-an* the verb becomes a noun indicating "that which is ...": for example, *makan* [to eat], *makanan* [that which is eaten] or [food]; *minum* [to drink], *minuman* [that which is drunk] or [drinks].
- 8.3.7 *Murah sekali* - literally means "very cheap". You can also say *cukup murah* which translates as "quite cheap".
- 8.3.8 *Kalau begitu* - *Begitu* used alone has a number of meanings. It may be used as an interjection: *Ah, begitu* [So, that's the way it is]. It may also be used as a conjunction, carrying the same meaning as *jadi* [so, thus, consequently].
- 8.3.9 *Bayar* means "to pay for something". In this way it is different from *belanjakan* which means "to spend (money)". Both *bayar* and *belanjakan* are different from *beli*, introduced in Dialogue 8.5, which means "to buy something".

## STRUKTUR

- 8.3.1 *Saya mau bayar. Berapa harga semua + nya?*  
I want pay How much price all it
- 8.3.2 *Tidak usah. Biar saya yang traktir kali ini.*  
Not necessary Let me N treat time this
- 8.3.3 *Makan+an di sini murah sekali. Kalau begitu,*  
Food at here cheap very If like that
- 8.3.4 *lain kali saja saya bayar. Tidak apa.*  
another time only I pay No what

**LATIHAN**

- 8.3.1 Question: *Berapa harga semuanya yang kamu bayar?*  
Reply: *Dua dolar.*

Student A asks a question following the English cue. Student B then replies in any appropriate manner.

1. How many people in all came?
2. How many children in all are going?
3. How many bottles in all do you want to drink?
4. How many shirts in all do you have?
5. How many coffees in all do you want to drink?

- 8.3.2 Exchange: A. *Kali ini siapa mau bayar?*  
B. *Kali ini saya mau bayar.*  
A. *Dulu siapa bayar?*  
B. *Ajat.*

Student A asks a question following the English cue. Student B then replies in any appropriate manner beginning his response with *kali ini*. Student A then asks a second question beginning with *dulu* meaning "before" or "last time".

1. This time, what are you going to wear?
2. This time, what did your father bring?
3. This time, who drank milk?
4. This time, who's teaching Indonesian?
5. This time, who came?

- 8.3.3 Statement: *Dulu saya makan mi goreng, jadi, kali ini saya mau nasi goreng.*  
Reply: *Nasi goreng tidak ada.*

Student A makes a statement beginning with the English cue and then adding an additional statement following the model. Student B replies in any appropriate manner.

1. ... I drove, ...
2. ... we went via Wall Street, ...
3. ... we stood at the back, ...
4. ... you ate in my house, ...
5. ... I answered, ...

- 8.3.4 Statement: *Saya yang bayar sekarang.*  
Response: *Tidak usah. Saya yang traktir hari ini.*

Student A makes a statement following the English cue. Student B replies appropriately using *tidak usah* and adding some further comment.

1. I'll wait for you in the shop.
2. I'll speak to you only in Indonesian.
3. I'll meet you in front of the university.

4. I'll take a taxi to your house.
5. I'll treat you this time.

8.3.5 Model: *makan* to eat  
*makanan* food

Based on the model above, form nouns from the following verbs by adding the suffix *-an*. After forming the nouns, determine the meaning of each.

- |                            |                             |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. <i>bayar</i>            | 6. <i>latih</i> to practise |
| 2. <i>pakai</i>            | 7. <i>ucap</i>              |
| 3. <i>kenal</i>            | 8. <i>jual</i>              |
| 4. <i>jawab</i>            | 9. <i>buat</i> to do        |
| 5. <i>tambah</i> to add to | 10. <i>minum</i>            |

8.3.6 Statement: *Semua minuman di situ mahal.*  
Response: *Apa yang saya minum tidak.*  
*Apa yang saya minum murah sekali.*

Student A makes a statement following the English cue. Student B then replies, first following the given cue, then making one further statement.

- |  |                                  |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. All the food here is delicious ( <i>enak</i> ). | What I ordered wasn't.           |
| 2. All the children are already big.               | Mr. _____'s child isn't.         |
| 3. All the students are already tired.             | The person in front of me isn't. |
| 4. All the new teachers are short.                 | Mine isn't.                      |
| 5. All the schools are near.                       | My younger brother's isn't.      |

## PERCAKAPAN 8.4

<i>Eni:</i> <i>Kopinya<sup>1</sup> enak<sup>2</sup>, tidak<sup>3</sup>?</i>	Is the coffee good?
<i>Fauzi:</i> <i>Boleh juga<sup>4</sup>.</i>	It's all right.
<i>Eni:</i> <i>Kalau mienya<sup>1</sup>, bagaimana<sup>5</sup>?</i>	How's the mee?
<i>Fauzi:</i> <i>Mienya enak sekali<sup>6</sup>.</i>	The mee is really tasty.

## KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

<i>enak</i>	delicious, tasty; good	<i>pedas</i>	chilli hot
<i>manis<sup>2</sup></i>	sweet	<i>panas</i>	hot, warm
<i>asin<sup>1</sup></i>	salty	<i>dingin<sup>7</sup></i>	cold, cool

## CATATAN

- 8.4.1 *Kopinya, mienya* - These mean, respectively, "the coffee" and "the mee" (see Notes 7.2).
- 8.4.2 *Enak, asin* - *Enak*, in addition to meaning "delicious" and "tasty", also means "good" when referring to food. This is the word you should use when you want to say "the food is good" and not *baik* or *bagus*. Also used in Indonesia is *sedap*, the common term in Malaysia. In Malaysia as well, *asin* is *masin*.

- 8.4.3 *Tidak* is used as a tag question here: *Kopinya enak, tidak?* [The coffee is good, isn't it?].
- 8.4.4 *Boleh juga* also means "so-so", "nothing special", etc. You can also say *lumayan* or *boleh deh*, this last form associated with Jakarta. In Malaysia *boleh juga* or *boleh tahan* are commonly used.
- 8.4.5 *Bagaimana* - You can also say *Bagaimana dengan mienya?* or, more informally, *Kalau mienya, gimana?*, *gimana* being the short form of *bagaimana*. In Malaysia you may use either *bagaimana* or *macam mana*: *Mi itu bagaimana?* or *Mi itu macam mana?*.  
*Bagaimana* or *macam mana* also mean "how" or "like what". The corresponding reply is *begini* or *macam ini* [like this], or *begitu* or *macam itu* [like that]. Another common word which may be used in this context is *seperti*: *seperti ini, seperti itu*. Both *macam* and *seperti* mean "like" and "similar to".
- 8.4.6 *Sekali* means "very". It is also possible to use *betul* which, in this context, means "truly" or "really": *enak betul* [really delicious]. The basic meaning is "true" or "correct" (see Dialogue 4.1).
- 8.4.7 *Dingin* is *sejuk* in Malaysia. In Malaysia *dingin* is mainly reserved for signs such as *berhawa dingin* [air conditioned], but this is hardly ever used in ordinary conversation. Conversationally "air conditioning" in Malaysia is referred to as *aircon* (pronounced *airkon*) and in Indonesia *AC* (pronounced *ase*)  
*Sejuk* in Indonesia often translates as "cool" in comparison to *dingin* which is "cold". For students used to a temperate climate a more appropriate translation of *sejuk*, when referring to weather, would be "somewhat refreshing", "pleasant" or "comfortable".

## STRUKTUR

- 8.4.1 *Kopi + nya enak, tidak? Boleh juga.*  
Coffee the delicious no Can also
- 8.4.2 *Kalau mie + nya bagaimana? Mie enak sekali.*  
If mee the how Mee delicious very

## LATIHAN

- 8.4.1 Question: *Kalau mienya, bagaimana?*  
Reply: *Mienya enak sekali.*

Student A asks a question with *-nya* where appropriate, and *bagaimana*. Student B then replies appropriately. Questions and suggested replies are given. The suffix *-nya* refers back to a topic introduced earlier in the conversation.

- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1. How's the fried rice?                      | Salty.                |
| 2. How's the price?                           | Very expensive.       |
| 3. How's the chilli?                          | Not very (spicy) hot. |
| 4. What's the weather (* <i>cuaca</i> ) like? | It's all right.       |

- |                             |                      |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 5. How is her skirt?        | Nice (good).         |
| 6. How's your father?       | Not very well.       |
| 7. How's the food?          | Really good.         |
| 8. How's your teacher?      | He's not very smart. |
| 9. What's your school like? | Very cold.           |
| 10. What's his car like?    | It's all right.      |

\* *Cuaca* - While *cuaca* means "weather", *hawa* or *udara* is usually more appropriate in Indonesia when referring to the condition of one's immediate surroundings, such as "humid" or "warm", etc.

- 8.4.2 A. 1-nya 3 tidak?  
 B. *Boleh juga. / Ya./ Tidak.*  
 A. *Kalau 2-nya, bagaimana?*  
 B. 2-nya 3 sekali.

For this exercise use the three substitutions which are arranged in a row for each conversation. For the first conversation, then, the substitutions are: 1 "mee", 2 "fried rice", and 3 "delicious"

#### Substitutions

- |                    |                 |              |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. mee             | 2. fried rice   | 3. delicious |
| coffee             | tea             | sweet        |
| motorcycle         | car             | expensive    |
| dictionary         | notebook        | cheap        |
| shirt              | pants           | beautiful    |
| house              | school          | big          |
| younger brother    | older brother   | smart        |
| Indonesian teacher | English teacher | thin         |
| green chillies     | red chillies    | spicy hot    |
| aunt               | uncle           | hungry       |

- 8.4.3 Statement: *Saya panas.*  
 Response: *Kalau begitu* buka bajunya.

Student A makes a statement following one of the English cues. Student B then responds appropriately using *kalau begitu* and telling Student A what to do.

- |                       |                   |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. I'm hungry.        | 6. I live nearby. |
| 2. I'm cold.          | 7. I'm thirsty.   |
| 3. I'm tired.         | 8. I'm stupid.    |
| 4. I'm fat.           | 9. I'm thin.      |
| 5. This tea is sweet. | 10. I'm late.     |

- 8.4.4 Exchange: A. *(Ibu) mau apa?*  
 B. *Saya mau susu segelas.*  
 A. *Mau apa lagi?*  
 B. *Saya tidak mau apa-apa lagi.*

Student A begins the exchange. Student B then replies following the English cue and using *se-*, the combining form of "one" discussed in Notes 2.3 and 5.1. *Se-* also translates into English as "a" or "an". Students A and B then complete the exchange as set out in the model.

1. A bottle of beer.
2. A cup (*\*cangkir*) of coffee.
3. A glass of hot tea.
4. A plate of (*\*piring*) of fried rice.
5. A bottle of cold water.

\* *Cangkir* is *cawan* in Malaysia and *piring* is *pinggan*, *piring* meaning "saucer".

- 8.4.5 Exchange: A. *Dia suka duduk begitu/begini.*  
 B. *Bagaimana?*  
 A. *Bersila.*

Student A begins the exchange by following one of the English cues. Student B then asks the question in the model, and Student A answers, again following the English cue. *Duduk bersila* means "to sit cross-legged". This is introduced and drilled in Dialogue 15.3.

- |  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. He eats like that.                          | With his hands. |
| 2. Eni likes tea like this.                    | With sugar.     |
| 3. The weather in Jakarta is like this too.    | Hot.            |
| 4. Dewi likes eating food like that.           | Spicy hot.      |
| 5. The restaurants in Singapore are like that. | Expensive.      |

## PERCAKAPAN 8.5

- |               |  |  |
|---------------|--|--|
| <i>Fauzi:</i> | <i>Saya mau beli rokok.</i>  | I'd like to buy cigarettes.                |
| <i>Eni:</i>   | <i>Orang<sup>1</sup> tidak jual rokok di sini.</i>                           | No one sells cigarettes here.              |
| <i>Fauzi:</i> | <i>Di mana bisa<sup>2</sup> saya beli?</i>                                   | Where can I buy them?                      |
| <i>Eni:</i>   | <i>Di warung.</i>  | At the stalls.                             |
| <i>Fauzi:</i> | <i>Apa<sup>3</sup> tidak ada<sup>4</sup> di Bursa Mahasiswa<sup>5</sup>.</i> | Don't they have them at the Student Store? |
| <i>Eni:</i>   | <i>Tentu saja tidak.</i>   | Of course not.                             |

## KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

- |                   |                   |                            |                     |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| <i>beli rokok</i> | to buy cigarettes | <i>merokok<sup>6</sup></i> | to smoke cigarettes |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|

**CATATAN**

- 8.5.1 *Orang*, in addition to meaning "person", also means "someone" or "no one" depending on context. It also means "they" or "one" in contexts like "They don't sell cigarettes here" or "One doesn't sell cigarettes here". *Orang datang* means "Someone is coming". *Orang tidak datang* means "No one is coming". You can also say *Ada orang datang* and *Tidak ada orang datang*. *Siapa pun* has a meaning almost identical to *orang* when used in negative sentences. You can say *Tidak siapa pun yang datang* which is more emphatic than *Orang tidak datang*.
- 8.5.2 *Bisa* means "can" or "to be able to" and is used when indicating the ability to do something. *Boleh* means "may" and is most commonly used when asking permission to do something. In Malaysia *bisa* is not used, *boleh* serving both functions.  
There is also a more subtle distinction between *bisa* and *boleh*. When someone in authority tells you can do something, they will probably use *bisa*. When someone without such authority indicates the same thing, they will probably use *boleh*. Students will have to be aware of these possibilities.
- 8.5.3 *Apa* sets the neutral question here. It is also possible to say *apakah* which is more formal. Also possible is *Tidak ada di Bursa Mahasiswa?* [Aren't there any at the Student Store?].
- 8.5.4 *Ada* may be replaced by the passive verb *dijual* [to be sold] which is a sequence of the passive prefix *di-* and the root word *jual* [to sell]: *Apa tidak dijual di Bursa Mahasiswa?*
- 8.5.5 *Mahasiswa* is the term for "university student". It is both general and masculine. The feminine form is *mahasiswi*. More commonly, students at tertiary institutions in Malaysia are called *penuntut* based on the root word *tuntut*. At the pre-tertiary level *murid* or *siswa* is commonly used. *Pelajar*, introduced in Dialogue 1.1, is based on the root *ajar*. This is the general term for "one who studies". It may be used for primary and secondary school students, but not university.
- 8.5.5 *Merokok - Hisap rokok* is used conversationally in Malaysia. No smoking signs in Malaysia and Indonesia say *Dilarang merokok* [It is forbidden to smoke].

**STRUKTUR**

- 8.5.1 *Saya mau beli rokok. Orang tidak jual rokok*  
I IA buy cigarettes. People no sell cigarettes
- 8.5.2 *di sini. Di mana bisa saya beli? Di warung.*  
at here At where can I buy At stalls
- 8.5.3 *Apa tidak ada di Bursa Mahasiswa? Tentu saja tidak.*  
What no EX at Store Student Of course only no

### LATIHAN

- 8.5.1 Statement: Orang tidak jual rokok di sini.  
Tidak ada orang (yang) jual rokok di sini.

Make the following statements following both models presented above.

1. No one eats bread (*roti*) here.
2. Someone bought mee.
3. No one paid.
4. Someone is coming.
5. No one answered.

- 8.5.2 Exchange: A. Di mana bisa saya beli rokok?  
B. Di warung.  
A. Apa tidak bisa di Bursa Mahasiswa?  
B. Tentu saja tidak.

Student A starts the exchange by asking one of the English cues. Student B then replies appropriately using *di*. Student A makes a further statement incorporating the underlined phrases in the model and Student B closes the exchange in an appropriate manner.

1. Where can one smoke?
2. Where can one buy a plate of fried rice?
3. Where can I eat?
4. Where can we meet her?
5. Where can my older sister study Japanese?
6. Where can she park?
7. Where can I order a beer?
8. Where can I ask?
9. Where can I listen to the radio?
10. Where can my father work?

- 8.5.3 Translate the following into Indonesian using *bayar*, *belanjakan* or *beli*.

1. I spent ten dollars (*dolar*).
2. I paid five cents (*sen*).
3. I bought new shoes
4. I spent all my money (*\*uang*).
5. Fauzi's aunt didn't want to pay.

\* *Uang* is *wang* or *duit* in Malaysia.

- 8.5.4 Statement: Orang yang duduk di kursi itu, paman saya.  
Response: Dia orang besar, ya?

Student A follows the English cue and makes a statement which incorporates *yang*. Student B then responds in any appropriate manner.

1. The man who is selling fried mee is my son.
2. The cigarettes that that man ordered are *Gudang Garam*.
3. The woman who's drinking tea is short and thin.
4. The food that Fauzi's family eats is chilli hot.
5. The drink that Eni is buying is expensive.
6. The sugar your father put in the coffee made (*\*membuat*) the coffee very sweet.
7. The Filipino studying exercise eight is clever.
8. The Portuguese children I know only know how to speak Portuguese.
9. The language I'm studying is Arabic.
10. The bus that passed in front of the house was empty (literally: had no people).

\* *Membuat* - More informally you can say *bikin* or just *buat*, and more formally *menjadikan*.

## PERCAKAPAN 8.6

<i>Fauzi:</i>	<i>Saya mau pulang<sup>1</sup> sekarang.</i>	I'll be going home now.
<i>Eni:</i>	<i>Baik.</i>	Ok.
	<i>Sampai ketemu lagi.</i>	See you again.
<i>Fauzi:</i>	<i>Sampai ketemu lagi, Eni.</i>	See you again, Eni.

## CATATAN

- 8.6.1 *Pulang* means "to return home". The more general term meaning "to return" is *kembali*. You may use this if you return to a place that is not your home, as well as if you are returning home. In Malaysia the general term for "to return" is *balik*. *Pulang* is used as it is in Indonesia, although *balik* is more common in all contexts.

## STRUKTUR

8.6.1	<i>Saya mau pulang sekarang.</i>	<i>Baik.</i>	<i>Sampai ke+temu lagi.</i>
	I IA return home now	Ok	Until meet again

## LATIHAN

- 8.6.1 Question: *Mengapa Ahyar mau pulang sekarang?*  
 Reply: *Sebab dia mau ketemu adiknya.*

Student A asks a question following the English cue. Student B then replies appropriately, beginning her response with *sebab*. Students A and B may continue the dialogue further if they feel there is something they wish to add.

1. Why do you want to buy cigarettes?
2. Why do you want to sell your house?
3. Why does Fauzi want to drink water?
4. Why does Eni want to go to the student store?
5. Why does Tini want to give you her keys (literally: give her keys to you)?
6. Why does she want to speak in English?

7. Why does the waiter want to know my name?
8. Why does your family want to live in Sydney?
9. Why do you want to take the train this afternoon?
10. Why do you want to pass my house this morning?

8.6.2 Statement: *Saya tidak ketemu dia lagi.*

Translate the following statements.

1. *Orang tidak jual roti di sini lagi.*
2. *Saya tidak mau makan lagi.*
3. *Dadang tidak mau traktir orang lagi.*
4. *Kakek saya tidak merokok lagi.*

Make the following statements.

5. I don't want to wait any more.
6. Mrs. Eni doesn't teach English any more.
7. She doesn't like to wear red skirts any more.
8. Ahyar doesn't want to get a lift with me any more.
9. The train doesn't stop here any more.
10. We don't have any more classes this morning.

8.6.3 Statement: *Saya tidak punya uang lagi, jadi saya minta sama bapak.*

Make the following statements following the model. Add a further comment of your own following *jadi* [so].

1. She doesn't have a mother any more, so ...
2. My father doesn't work any more, so ...
3. She doesn't want to speak to me any more, so ...
4. My younger sister doesn't want to come home any more, so ...
5. I'm not tired any more, so ...

8.6.4 Exchange: A. *Ini bukan mobil Tono.*  
 B. *Mobil siapa itu?*  
 A. *Mobil kakaknya.*

Student A makes one of the following statements inserting the correct negative, either *bukan* or *tidak*. Student B then asks a question in full using the cue indicated. Student A then replies in any appropriate manner. For this exercise you can apply the following rule: if the word following the negative is a noun, use *bukan*; if it is a verb or adjective, use *tidak*.

- |  |            |
|--|------------|
| 1. <i>Ini _____ rokok saya.</i>            | Whose ...? |
| 2. <i>Mie ini _____ enak.</i>              | Which ...? |
| 3. <i>Ajat _____ beli rokok di toko.</i>   | Where ...? |
| 4. _____ anaknya yang bayar.               | Whose ...? |
| 5. <i>Latihan itu _____ latihan empat.</i> | Which ...? |

- |                                       |               |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| 6. Retno _____ taruh apa-apa.         | Why ...?      |
| 7. Warung itu _____ jual nasi goreng. | What ...?     |
| 8. _____ gula yang saya taruh.        | What ...?     |
| 9. Teh di sini _____ mahal.           | How much ...? |
| 10. _____ orang itu yang saya ketemu. | Who ...?      |